

# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

## Spot Cash.

During the past five days opened immense shipments of medium weight Spring and Summer goods. We are going to offer, commencing April 20th, some of the cheapest goods ever shown South. We know that the people appreciate cheap goods these times, and we are determined to please them. Think of a beautiful solid Gingham at 5 cents. But the great drives will be Dress Goods, Table Linens and Towels. We are going to offer a large shipment of elegant Dress Goods at 10c, formerly sold in this market at 15 and 20c, and also our better lines of Dress Goods in proportion. Bring this article with you, and we will prove to you all that we say, and will also show you hundreds of other lines of goods 15 to 20 per cent less than any house in the market. We are no tricksters. We have bought these goods cheap, and we are determined to satisfy the people that we mean to do business if you need goods, and will only take the time to inspect our prices.

We sell a large White Crochet Quilt for 50 cents.  
We sell a grand White Crochet Quilt for 75 cents.  
Our Marcelline Quilts at \$1.50 and \$2.00 are especially handsome and cheap.

## Good 4-4 Bleaching

at 5 and 6 1/2 cents, and they are super goods at the price.

Our 4-4 Bleaching at 7 1/2, 8 1/2 and 9 cents will equal anything in the market at 8 1/2, 10 and 11 cents.

## So much for Spot Cash.

Beautiful line of Ladies' Underwear

and prices very much off. Ladies who admire beauty and elegance it will pay to examine our new

## PARASOLS

just opened last Saturday, as they are cheap and exquisitely handsome.

Plenty of those choice CHAMBRAY GINGHAMS,

all colors, at 7 1/2 cents, worth 12 1/2.

## LACES.

A large shipment of Egyptian, Oriental, and other

## NEW LACES.

Also exquisite designs in all our Lace, Suitings.

## GREAT BARGAINS

## PANT GOODS.

Just think of good Pant Goods at 10, 12 1/2 and 15 cents. But the biggest value is our

## JEANS AT 15 CTS.

20, 25 and 40 cents, worth one-fourth more.

At 40, 50, 60 and 75c we are selling a beautiful Cassimere for young men and boys, worth 60, 70, 85 cents and \$1.00.

## BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

Surah at \$1.00, selling around town at \$1.25.

Black all-Silk Satin Merveilleux at \$1.00, former price \$1.50.

Black all-Silk Satin Merveilleux at \$1.50, former price \$2.50.

Our Black Gros Grain Silks at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 are the biggest value and best goods in the United States.

Handsome line of Broaded Satins and Silks to match our colored silks. Bring in your samples of Black Cashmeres and we guarantee to match them and save you 15 per cent.

Another large lot of those 7 1/2c all-Linear Towels, worth 12 1/2c.

Lookout for big bargains in Table Linens and Towels this week.

Another lot of those

## 15 CTS. SHIRTS

## JUST OPENED.

For 5 cents we will sell a Ladies' and Misses' Collar, worth 10 to 15 cents.

VOL. XVII.

## ROUTING MAHONE MEN.

### THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN REGARD TO VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Star this evening says that it is stated, on very good authority that the president has determined to follow an altogether different policy with relation to the appointments in Virginia from that in other states. The Star says that all the Mahone appointees will be dismissed upon the ground that the appointments made under Mahone rule were piratical, and the president will trust to public sentiment to sustain his action. Protests are being made from all parts of the state against the continuance of the Mahone rule, and it is expected that about 100 appointments in the state will be made next week. The pressure being brought upon the president to induce him to make appointments in the states to affect elections made with poor success.

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE.

The president made the following appointments today: Charles L. Scott, Alabama, to be minister resident and consular general of the United States to the Kingdom of Italy.

Warren Green, Kentucky, consular general at Kanagawa, Japan.

John E. Jacobus, with Carolina, charged with affairs of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

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## GENERAL GRANT.

### The Latest Reports as to His Condition and Progress.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The latest reports of General Grant's health, from which the broken down soldier has been sloughed away, have materially improved. The cancerous trouble at the base of his tongue is neither lessened nor is it at present aggressive. It is quiescent. Meantime the general's system improves. The weather of the last two days and that of today, though unpleasant to persons of delicate constitution, has been as a tonic to the system and spirit of General Grant. That depressing element of war, says a waiting, and the patient seems brighter and more vigorous. He has now so far improved physically, that his mind is becoming engaged with the blocking out of work upon his book. This occupies his faculties, and the result is good. General Grant became quiet a little after ten o'clock last night, and at eleven o'clock he slept. From that time on until eight o'clock this morning he slept well with occasional wakings. When the general awoke this morning he felt better and stronger than on Sunday, which was at that time the best of his health. Improvement began. When Dr. Douglas left the house at 8:15 o'clock to-day, he remarked that though there was some weakness of speech, the general had recovered his faculties, and the organs of speech than has been the case since the attendance of the doctors became known. He said the general was better than at any time in a month.

THE NEW TRADE HALL.

### The Chicago Fork and Wheel Dealers Have a Jubilee.

Chicago, April 22.—The splendid structure erected for the use of the Chicago Fork and Wheel dealers, at an expenditure of \$2,000,000, was formally dedicated this forenoon. The exercises were very simple in character, and partook of the form of a number of addresses, interspersed with musical numbers. The day was perfect, and long before the beginning of the formal program large crowds were thronging about the great building and proceeding up the broad stairways into the main hall or trading room, which is the largest one employed for the purpose in the world. Here and in the galleries were assembled an audience of about 5,000 persons. Every exchange in the union was represented in the audience, and there were also delegates from the national and state governments. First in the line of speakers was Hon. John H. Pendergast, chairman of the building committee, who formally turned over the building to E. Nelson Blake, president of the board, who responded in a short speech. The chief address was then delivered by Henry A. Starns, who was followed by a number of speeches by the representatives of the visiting bodies.

### Proposals for a Peaceable Settlement of the Questions Involved.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Admiral Jonett telegraphed the navy department from Aspinwall that he will go to Panama to-day, and that he hopes to peacefully settle the difficulty of the Panama Canal.

The department of state is to-day informed by the United States consul at Colon, under the date of April 10, that the mails from the United States, owned and operated by the Colon, Cerro, Bonavilla and the interior of Colombia (for the last two months or more), were destroyed by fire at Colon on the 10th of March. The expedition has been sent to the scene of the disaster, and the national government is awaiting an opportunity to forward them.

Messrs. Corcoran and Clement, peace commissioners to Bucharest, are in the city. The expedition, which has arrived in Panama, consists of 850 men under M. Modyca, as civil, and Colonel Reyes as military commander. The expedition has been sent to the scene of the disaster, and the national government is awaiting an opportunity to forward them.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg dated yesterday, states that it is believed there that the full text of the British proposal concerning the occupation of Meruchak is being made known to the Russian government. The Russian minister of marine has completed an inspection of all the ports on the coast.

An Odessa dispatch says the Russian reserves are mobilizing. All business transactions now being entered into in Odessa are undertaken subject to heavy risks. The Russian minister of marine has completed an inspection of all the ports on the coast.

The steel man-of-war Howe was launched yesterday at Pembroke, Wales. This new addition to the British navy carries ten guns and will have a crew of 445 men. The Howe is the twin sister of the steel armor plated barquette ship of 700 tons burden and 7,500 horse power.

The Times, in a review of the recent past actions of Russia, says that the spirit that revealed leaves little hope that England's last overtures will receive a satisfactory reply. The refusal to treat upon this basis will involve a diplomatic rupture, which is but little removed from actual war.

Sir Charles Dilke, president of the local government board, presided at a meeting of the Middlesex liberal association to-day. He urged the liberals to prepare for the coming election by the support of every man. Regarding foreign questions he said no liberal need be afraid of the justice of England's cause. He believed the liberals were as united on foreign as on home affairs, and retained full confidence in the government.

In ministerial circles the Russian advance to Meruchak is not considered as altering the diplomatic position. No action will be taken until DeGiers responds to Earl Granville's demand for an arbitration treaty. It is expected that Gier's reply will reach the Russian embassy here before Monday, and that it will be a refusal to accede to Granville's demand, accompanied by counter proposals. Semi-official reports received through the Russian embassy explain that Meruchak is part of basis of Penjdeh, within the line of frontier claimed by Russia, and not the frontier of the Afghans.

## A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

### THE UNEXPECTED OCCUPATION OF MERUCHAK.

Another Bold Dash of the Russians for a Round of Vengeance—The Effect of Mr. Gladstone's Speech—The Whole Russian Fleet Ordered Into Service—Other War News.

LONDON, April 22.—In the house of commons to-day Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, read a telegram from General Sir Peter Lumsden, dated at Tirpuli, April 23d. This telegram mentions that the governor of Herat had advanced a report that the Russian troops had advanced upon Meruchak. Lord Edmund also said that General Lumsden himself in a telegram of the date of April 25, incidentally speaks of the recent occupation of Meruchak by the Russians.

The speech of Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons on Monday, upon the vote of credit of \$55,000,000, was received with profound interest throughout Europe, and was published in all the newspapers. It has dispelled any idea that may have been entertained heretofore that England will make concessions to Russia. The general opinion of the press is that the speech makes war certain. The newspapers are filled with discussions of the probability of a Russian advance upon Meruchak in the event of the war is now thought to be so near at hand, not being confined to Asia, but they think extended into Europe.

During the meeting at Rawal Pindi, the sneer told Lord Dufferin that though he regarded the occupation of Penjdeh of little consequence, yet he attached the greatest importance to the retention of Meruchak, which is half way between Penjdeh and Bala Murghab. Once the Russians gain that point, they will be able to threaten Bokara, and cut off communication with Kabul. The latest Russian advance is expected to bring the question to a crisis. The current opinion is that Russia is really preparing for war much more rapidly than she appears to be. The Russian papers are being warned to secrecy. It is reported that the khan of Bokara earnestly warned the main officers are at present engaged in the fortification of the Deradulies. The ports are rapidly erecting long defensive works on the Bosphorus. The Russian navy has ordered the heights of the Bosphorus to be fortified. Turkish agents have been sent abroad to purchase torpedoes. The Russian papers have a pretended proclamation of the amir, issued from Jamrud, declaring that if war is forced on the Afghans they will rise as a single man to repulse the invaders, but as between England and Russia, if left to our own independence, I will protect peace between these two states at all costs. The aim of the public is to show that Russia desires to protect the neutrality of Afghanistan. It is reported that Lord Dufferin, in an interview with the Russian ambassador, stated the advance of the English towards Candahar would be a signal for the Russian occupation of Herat. Russia, he said, would not admit the right of England to a protectorate over Afghanistan, and would insist upon that country remaining neutral.

In Russian court and diplomatic circles the opinion expressed to-day is that affairs have reached a high moment. It is reported that the leading financial houses are operating with a view to a rise in Russian stocks. The czar, it is declared, desires to maintain the frontier now held, but is disposed to accede to the decision of the joint commission. An inquiry will be made into the cause of the Penjdeh conflict. The recall of Baron De St. Ignace is imminent. Decisions are being made with the conduct of negotiations between England and Russia.

The largest steamship companies, among them P. and O. and Orient, are insuring their vessels at fifteen per cent premium. The English admiralty is negotiating for the purchase of twelve of the best available steamers to be converted into gunboats.

WAR RESOLVED UPON.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to the independence Belge from St. Petersburg, says: "After the conflict yesterday, at which Giers' proposals to adopt conciliatory measures toward England were rejected, DeGiers tendered his resignation as foreign minister, but the czar refused to accept it at the present crisis. On the arrival of the news of a Russian defeat in Afghanistan, the czar sent a counter dispatch to England in the nature of an ultimatum, and signed an order for the mobilization of the army. The Imperial bank has been ordered to provide the government with 20,000,000 rubles."

High children, chancellor of the exchequer in presenting the budget to-day, reported an increase of three pence in the income tax and an increase of duty on tea and beer.

RUSSIA WILL OCCUPY HERAT.

The czar has sent an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that the latter shall accept Russia's proposed boundary line between Turkistan and Afghanistan. If Great Britain refuses to accept the boundary, Russia will proceed to occupy Herat.

A dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg confirms the statements of the independence Belge that in a recent engagement with the Afghans the Russians were defeated with heavy loss.

An Odessa dispatch states that the whole of the military division stationed there has been ordered to the Caspian sea. The division will be replaced by troops from the interior. Half a million rubles will be devoted to the immediate construction of defenses commanding the roads and quarantine there.

Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the entire Russian army.

The czar is rapidly disappearing from the harbor of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Helsingfors and Riga.

The Post this morning says that it thinks the time has come for the diplomatists to stand aside, and that England, if she wishes to satisfy her own interests, besides fulfilling the duties to the amir, must have recourse to the sword.

The news, in an editorial, says if the amir refuses to yield Meruchak we are bound to help him repel the Russian aggression, and occupation.

The news also suggests that it is a serious question whether there is any use of continuing negotiations with Russia.

The Odessa division of the Russian army, numbering 30,000, has been ordered from the Black sea to the Caspian. The garrisons in and around Yevlakh will be replaced by troops from the interior.

It was made a Russian outpost a week after the battle of Penjdeh.

TO OBTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

The conservative leaders in parliament propose to move for a vote of censure of the government, owing to the abandonment of the Quetta railway in 1881.

The Egyptian financial convention was read the afternoon in the house of lords for the third time.

Several of the large steamship companies engaged in the coal carrying trade have secured insurances at war rates upon both vessels and cargoes for periods of three and six months.

Sweden and Norway are urging upon Denmark the expediency of uniting with them in the event of a Russian advance upon Meruchak.

The Italian government means to subsidize the Italian steamship companies in order to prevent further sales of their vessels to foreign nations.

The cabinet in council yesterday discussed the question of a renewal of the Irish crisis. The government will make this matter the first business of parliament after the re-distribution of seats bill has been disposed of.

Pressing owing to the Russian occupation of Meruchak and advice from Paris that the bourse there was panicky and that heavy fall was expected the coming month, the London stock market closed at a low level.

The sources of Frankfurt-on-Main and Vienna were weak and lower to-day in sympathy with the unfavorable advices from London and Paris.

The Paris bourse was very agitated to-day on unfavorable London news, and a number of the most important closing prices, however, were not quite the worst of the day.

The Ottoman bank shares were 16 1/2 francs lower. The Russian shares were 2 1/2 francs lower. The Persian shares were 1 1/2 francs lower.

In Berlin there was a holiday on the bourse to-day.

ALL THE POWERS HAVE, through their representatives, variously urged Turkey to maintain a state of neutrality in the event of war between England and Russia. M. Nollath, German ambassador, has had a special audience with the sultan. In this the sultan's representative insisted that it was absolutely necessary for the ports to maintain strict neutrality in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Germany is at present engaged in the fortification of the Deradulies. The ports are rapidly erecting long defensive works on the Bosphorus.

The Russian navy has ordered the heights of the Bosphorus to be fortified. Turkish agents have been sent abroad to purchase torpedoes. The Russian papers have a pretended proclamation of the amir, issued from Jamrud, declaring that if war is forced on the Afghans they will rise as a single man to repulse the invaders, but as between England and Russia, if left to our own independence, I will protect peace between these two states at all costs.

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from the interior. The sum of 150,000 roubles (\$275,000), has been awarded to complete the defense of Odessa.

Two hundred workmen have been sent to Swaborg from St. Petersburg to strengthen the military defenses at that post. The government is buying coal abroad at any price, and is engaging the services of a large number of laborers.

Military orders have been issued in Russia calling into service all men liable to duty in the first reserve.

The Helsingfors Dagblad thinks Russia has little power to hurt England seriously on the sea. The paper says the four Russian fortresses on the Baltic will require assistance, and that any engagement with the English fleet in open sea is out of the question.

The Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, is annoyed at the statement of the Dagblad, and tries to lessen the effect of its article. In referring to Gladstone's speech, the Novoe Vremya says that Russia cannot agree to an inquiry into the Penjdeh affair.

A dispatch to the Times from Tirpuli dated 27, says: Large Russian reinforcements are coming from the Caspian, but the number of troops east of the Caspian is exaggerated. The Russian government intend to make a dash to the Bala Murghab, but the Afghans attacked the Russians at Zulfair and withdrew. The people of Penjdeh were quiet and industrious. The Russian troops are close to Ak Tupa. The commanders have occupied government tents and issued edicts as governors. They have also forcibly demanded the surrender of the Bala Murghab. It is generally believed that war, although it would give Russia a few successes against the Afghans, would result in a Russian defeat. The Russian empire, while waiting a year or two, would have completed her road way, the issue would be uncertain. The firm attitude of England and Russia would not take such a communication with Persia regarding her present relations with Russia.

The English government has asked Russia to explain the advance on Meruchak. Mr. Gladstone will probably make a statement in the house of commons on the subject. The conflict is the jealousy of the Russian and the Russian government is in constant communication with Persia regarding her present relations with Russia.

The English minister to day discussed the telegraphic summary of the English proposals. A grand council has been summoned to consider the full written dispatch, and what reply shall be sent by Russia. The Russian armaments and ship yards are overwhelmed with work. The breaking up of the ice in the harbors is dangerous to navigation.

Advices from Tirpuli of the 20th inst., state that the Afghans show increased friendliness toward the English. They assert that the conflict is the jealousy of the Russian and the Russian government is in constant communication with Persia regarding her present relations with Russia.

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## BILIOUS

## Don't Fail to Try It

We invite all who need a Medicine to call at our store, on Peachtree street, to give the Medicine a trial, daily, free of charge.

## For Female Weaknesses

And all troubles of the Urinary Organs it is one of the best of medicines; in cases of Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles, it has never been known to fail.

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## Noble Animal!

## THE HORSE

Has Found a Friend in

Swift's Specific.

PINKEYE

YIELDS TO TREATMENT

Testimony of Messrs. Redd & Cox,

the Well Known Horse-

men of Atlanta.

Statement of Colonel Jas. L. Flem-

ing, of Augusta, Ga.

A PERFECT CURE OF

PINKEYE!

About the first of April, 1885, four or five

horses in our stable were taken with that

dreaded disease, Pinkeye. We did every-

thing that we could to relieve them, using all

the remedies laid down in the horse books, but

without any appreciable benefit. The suffer-

ings of the poor animals were terrible, as they

wasted away under this disease. At last one

of the best of them died. Having read a state-

ment from Colonel James L. Fleming, of

Augusta, about the cure of a valuable horse of

Pinkeye with Swift's Specific, we determined

to give it a trial and secured a supply. We

followed Colonel Fleming's directions and gave

each animal four ounces of S. S. S. with equal

parts of water three times a day. Some of

the cases were more obstinate than others, but

all yielded in time to the influence of the

medicine. The first symptoms of an improve-

ment were a disposition to move about and a

gradual increase of appetite. We are happy

to say that Swift's Specific has made a perfect

cure of the remaining four horses, and

they are in splendid condition to-day. From our experience,

we believe Swift's Specific is one of the best

remedies for the disease. It invigorates the system and improves

the appetite of the horse as well as of the man,

and will no doubt make the horse shed off

more readily his winter coat of hair. We

most cordially recommend it.

REDD & COX,

Livery and Sale Stable, Pryor street.

Atlanta, Ga., April 24, 1885.

A Remarkable Cure of a

Horse.

Colonel James L. Fleming, a prominent

grocery merchant, a member of the firm of

Messrs. Fleming & Lottin, Augusta, Ga.,

wrote the following statement of the treatment

of a valuable horse with Swift's Specific:

In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable colt

laden with a severe case of pinkeye, which

resulted in the most fearful case of blood

poison I have ever seen. After eight or nine

months of doctoring with every remedy that

I could hear of I despaired of a cure. At this

time the horse was unable to move, because

of swollen limbs. His right hind leg was as

## THE RAILROADS.

## THE EAST TENNESSEE PRACTICALLY WRECKED ALREADY.

The East Tennessee road is practically wrecked. The unfortunate state of affairs that

Atlanta has come about. The road is to-day

shattered in its business, while its employees

are demoralized and scattered.

Yesterday a large number of men were sus-

sended from the shops and where ten days ago

three hundred skilled mechanics were

employed, only about twenty-five are

now engaged. Yesterday a

CONSTITUTION man visited the shops. The

yards, a few days ago a hive of industry, were

deserted, and only one or two men were to be

seen. Three or four men were idly chatting

in the shade of the machine shop. The round

house was

NEARLY DESERTED.

The blacksmith shop, boiler shop and car

shop were almost without men, while in the

beautiful machine shop with its fine equip-

ment, the lathes, planers and other machines

stood idle. Here and there a

man was at work, but the place was

not the busy scene it had been. In the

car shop forty-five men had their work

and twelve remained. It is said that other dis-

charges will follow to-day, and it is told

pretty straight that about a hundred train

men will be suspended before the week is

over. "Why is this?" asked a CONSTITUTION

man of an East Tennessee official.

Said he in reply: "The road is going to

ruin. We cannot keep these men on uncer-

tainty. People are afraid to ship

by rail, and those who ship are afraid

to pay us. The business of the road has

been badly affected and the

thing is in such a state that we have had

to-day Mr. Andrew Clark borrowed

money on his own account and advanced it

on the accounts of the suspended men. Money

has been here in a day or two—earnings of

the other division—to help pay off. Of course,

with the road in that shape and getting worse

the Georgia division has to be nearly shut

down. We must suspend the men because to

keep them would be worse than to suspend

them."

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

Some of the men are very much distressed.

They have been told that if the cloud blows

away they will be reinstated, but they

don't know what to do. Some have

already left the city. These men all got

diseased, varying from \$2.75

per day to \$4.00 per month. Some of the

men as a city needs. A great many of them

have homes and families, and their children

to school and live comfortably. They report

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that they will be thrown out of work, as the summer

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## GENERAL GRANT'S CASE.

## "Someone Has Blundered"—Can It Be Pos-

The New York Herald says: "If General

Grant should recover from a disease which

proved not to have been what it has

been described, then his medical attendants

will be expected to explain the reasons

for one of the most remarkable instances of

deceit ever recounted in the history of

medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician

in the last stages of consumption, unable

to talk, called for pen and paper and

indistinctly wrote this advice to his physi-

cians: "Make dying comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole purpose

of General Grant's attending physicians. They

were not curing their patient. He amazes

them by getting better!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and

properly to treat General Grant's disorder was

often been said, that professional treatment,

being purely experimental, is just as likely to

be wrong as right.

Had the general an ulcer on his arm, the

physicians would have treated him scientifi-

cally, very scientifically. He might have re-

covered or they might have cut his arm off.

Some dear old soul of a grandmother in her

ever, might have treated the sore by some

Rhode Island—in fact, all of New England—must be reformed. The people there are narrow-minded and slow-paced. They are not Americans in the true sense of that term. They are provincial. The only results that their civilization has produced are those that are come of transplanting it among stronger minds and nobler forces. There is much

The Inter-State Review is the name of a new monthly, just started at Indianapolis. It is a well printed periodical of fifty-four pages, and the prospectus announces that the magazine will be devoted to moral, social and political reforms in general, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic in particular.

According to Senator Vance's own statement, his wife is suffering from "a regular old-fashioned ten-commandment cold."

**Gradually Going Down.**  
From the Boston Journal of Commerce.  
It is known that the Atlantic coast between Cape  
Hatteras and Cape Cod has been sinking steadily

In Russell circuit court, in session at Seale, Tony Holsey, colored, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to fifty years.

There is one accepted theory of artesian wells, that when a perforation is made through a confining barrier bed into the water bearing strata the water will rise through the bore to a height depending upon

Birmingham.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0-3
Chattanooga.....	2	0	3	1	4	0	2	3	0-15

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eruptions force the water above the surface of the earth, but we find no mention of it in connection with artesian wells in Florida or elsewhere.

a picnic, as a large delegation of Athens, composed of young ladies, will accompany them. We are determined to treat them hospitably. If we get heat







